

81-2768

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1325 G STREET NW.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20576

DD/A Registry

81-1943/3

In Reply Refer To:
NCPC File No. CP01/1503

November 6, 1981

Mr. William J. Casey, Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

At its meeting on November 5, 1981, the National Capital Planning Commission authorized the circulation of the proposed Federal Goals element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and related Planning Report, dated November 5, 1981, to appropriate Federal, regional, and local authorities and other interested organizations and individuals for comment and recommendations pursuant to Section 4(e) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended.

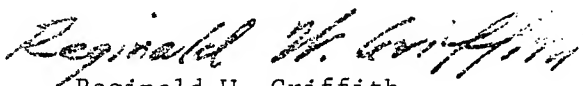
Copies of these documents are enclosed for your review. Also included is the Memorandum of Action of the Commission, which contains a summary and evaluation of comments received from the previous informal circulation of a draft of the element and the Planning Report in early September. The drafts have been revised based on the comments and recommendations received. Your cooperation in providing these valuable comments is very much appreciated.

These proposed goals indicate the general subject areas of other Federal elements to be prepared for adoption by the Commission in the near future after circulation for public review and comment.

Please forward any additional comments you may have by December 18, 1981. The Commission is expected to again consider the proposed element at its January 7, 1981, meeting. Adoption of this element is expected to occur in January.

If you have any further questions, please contact Edward Hromanik or Jerry Gilreath on 724-0171.

Sincerely,



Reginald W. Griffith
Executive Director

Enclosures

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1325 G STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20576

NCPC File No. CP01/1503

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Memorandum of Action

November 5, 1981

Upon motion by Mrs. Loikow, seconded by Mr. Gibson, and unanimously carried, the Commission suspended the rules and authorized the circulation of the proposed Federal Goals element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and related Planning Report, dated November 5, 1981, to appropriate Federal, regional, and local authorities and other interested organizations and individuals for comment and recommendations pursuant to Section 4(e) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended.

* * *

BACKGROUND AND STAFF EVALUATION

Previous Commission Action

At its July 31, 1981, meeting, the Commission authorized the use of the draft Federal Goals element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital and related Planning Report by the staff and the consultant on citizen participation and intergovernmental liaison for discussion with appropriate Federal, regional, and local authorities and other interested organizations and individuals.

The draft Federal goals element and related Planning Report were made available to 243 Federal, Regional, and local authorities and other interested organizations and individuals for comments and recommendations. Currently, 65 responses, either by letter or telephone, have been received.

Federal Agency Response

To date, 28 Federal agencies have responded with 22 agencies offering general support, minor corrections, or no comment. These agencies are as follows:

1. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
2. Central Intelligence Agency
3. Department of Agriculture
4. Department of the Air Force
5. Department of the Army

6. Defense Intelligence Agency
7. Department of Energy
8. Department of Health and Human Services
9. Department of the Navy
10. Environmental Protection Agency
11. Federal Communication Commission
12. Federal Aviation Administration
13. Federal Trade Commission
14. Government Printing Office
15. Interstate Commerce Commission
16. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
17. National Endowment for the Humanities
18. National Transportation Safety Board
19. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
20. Smithsonian Institution
21. The Postmaster General
22. Veterans Administration

The 6 remaining agencies with comments were the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, the Department of Interior, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Labor.

Although in support of the document as a whole, the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation in its letter recommended that the objective under the Tourists and Visitors goal (p. 22), referring to the creation of a safe and pleasant environment for pedestrian movement within the central monumental area, be expanded to include the National Capital rather than just the central monumental area.

The Department of Interior requested by phone that the last sentence in paragraph 2, on page 11 be deleted from the Preservation and Historic Features background statement, and that the background statement for the Open Space and Natural Features goal be modified to include reference to the number of acres of Federal open space in the District of Columbia.

The Department of Transportation indicated by letter that statements implying Federal support for completion of the regional Metrorail System and extension of the system to Dulles Airport be deleted. The position of this Administration is that state and local governments must start to accept more of the financial burden for local transit operations.

The Department of Commerce in its letter expressed general support for the goals, and indicated that the need for convenient, extended-hour currency exchange facilities should be addressed in the Tourists and Visitors goals statement (p. 22).

The Department of Housing and Urban Development in its letter commended the Commission and its staff for developing the planning goals and suggested that an additional goal be added regarding coordination of planning efforts with COG, the D.C. Government, and local governments in Maryland and Virginia. The Department of Labor indicated by letter that employment opportunity in the National Capitol should be representative of the balance between government and the private sector.

District Agency Response

Five responses were received from the D.C. Government. The District's Office of Planning and Development (OPD) indicated in its memo that the Federal goals were generally compatible with D.C. goals and policies. The main concerns of OPD, however, were that the goal statements did not indicate who or what institutions would be responsible for their implementation; NCPC's role in ensuring a stable local economy in the District was not addressed; and there was no acknowledgement of the local/regional setting and the relationship of the Federal goals to it. The District's Planning Office also indicated that objectives should be added to the goals that would support the location of Federal employment near public transit, especially Metrorail, and maintaining a balance in the jurisdictional location of Federal employment between D.C. and the remainder of the Region.

The Superintendent of the D.C. Public Schools in her letter offered some minor corrections and indicated that the introductory sentence to each goal should read "It is a goal of the Federal Government to:." The D.C. Department of Recreation was very supportive of the goals statement. The D.C. Department of General Services' letter suggested that the need for maintenance planning for public facilities in the Region be addressed. The D.C. Public Library had no comment.

State and Local Agencies

Four State and local planning agencies responded by letter. The Maryland Department of Transportation and Prince William County expressed general agreement with the proposed goals. The Prince George's County Government expressed similar agreement but indicated the need for early solicitation of local views on locations where Federal employment of different types can best be accommodated in the Region.

The Prince George's County Planning Board had several suggestions including: the need to address the consultation of Federal agencies with local governments in the location and planning of Federal facilities; that Federal employment centers should be located in areas served by Metrorail and other forms of public transit; that leased as well as Federally-owned sites should be included in the Federal Employment goal statement; a clarification on the scope of the Federal interest in the protection of Historic properties; that the Federal government should participate financially in achieving some of the goals; and that State, regional and local plans will be supported. They also indicated that it should be clear that the goals refer to Federal operations in the Region.

National and Professional Organizations

Responses were received from 12 national and professional organizations with 9 indicating general support for the draft element and/or had no comment. The 9 organizations were:

1. American Institute of Architects
2. American Planning Association
3. American Society of Civil Engineers
4. Conservation Foundation
4. Conservation Foundation

5. Environmental Defense Fund
6. National Association of Home Builders
7. National Park Foundation
8. Sierra Club
9. American Federation of Government Employees

Three other professional organizations, the National Parks Conservation Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, and the Izaak Walton League of America responded as follows in interviews.

The American Society of Landscape Architects expressed support for the goals, and believes the element should emphasize "open space" issues. The organization indicated that the document should reflect former Commission policies in this particular area. The Izaak Walton League supported the goals element, but is concerned about the reference to "parks" in the Open Space and Natural Features goal statement (p. 14) since the organization considers parks to be developed areas and, therefore, should not be considered as open space. The National Parks Conservation Association indicated in an interview that there were no set priorities for the goals and the element does not reflect a real Federal commitment for their achievement.

Other Organizations

Six other organizations responded with the Greater Washington Board of Trade, the Greater Washington Research Center, and the Washington Area Convention and Business Center indicating by phone that they had no comment.

The Virginia Electric and Power Company's letter questioned the advisability of pursuing the magnitude of the goals in view of President Reagan's economic plans unless there is a significant number of citizens who volunteer their time in support of the objectives.

The Potomac Electric Power Company expressed support in its letter and suggested objectives to encourage energy conservation in the building and maintenance of new and existing Federal facilities; to promote energy use patterns which ensure the most efficient use of energy production facilities; to give priority to environmental protection strategies where measurable benefits to human health justify their costs; and that system of shoreline parks referred to in the goals statement should be developed in harmony with the economic development or redevelopment of land inside the shoreline area.

The Washington Gas and Light Company's letter indicated the need for coordination with local utilities, and for encouraging the development of transportation fuels other than gasoline.

Citizens Groups

Ten citizens groups responded with the following eight indicating no comment:

1. Alexandria Federation of Civic Associations
2. Arlington County Civic Federation
3. Fairfax County Federation of Civic Associations
4. Montgomery County Civic Federation
5. Prince George's County Civic Federation
6. Arlington County League of Women Voters
7. Fairfax County League of Women Voters
8. National Capital Area League of Women Voters

The Committee of 100 on the Federal City has provided preliminary comments by phone which will be followed-up by letter. The Montgomery County League of Women Voters indicated in its letter that in the implementation of the goals the Federal Government should be sensitive to local needs and problems, especially those of timing.

The D.C. League of Women Voters responded in a meeting of area presidents of the League of Women Voters at NCPC on October 29, 1981, that the goals should provide more emphasis on the residential aspect of the Nation's Capital.

Evaluation and Recommendations

As a result of the review process, changes and modifications to the draft Federal goals are recommended. Some of these changes are minor or are editorial in nature. However, there are changes of a substantive nature recommended as follows.

In the draft, the introductory sentence for each goal statement was stated as an option as follows: "It is a goal of the (Comprehensive Plan) (Federal Government) to:." If the option - "Federal Government" - is elected the Federal goals element would parallel the adopted District's Goals and Policies element. Each goal statement in the District's element begins: "It is a goal of the District of Columbia Government." It would also reflect the Commission's function as the central Federal planning agency in the Region. If the option, "It is a goal of the Comprehensive Plan" is elected, the goals might be interpreted as having a more limited focus.

Since the draft goals element has been widely circulated among all Federal agencies, with no negative comments received concerning the goals, it is recommended that the broader option "It is a goal of the Federal Government" be followed in the proposed element to parallel the format in the District element.

In the preparation of the Preservation and Historic Features element of the Comprehensive Plan, detailed consideration has been given by the technical staff to the goal statement pertaining to Preservation and Historic Features and extensive revisions have been proposed. These revisions closely reflect the proposed contents of the draft element.

The responses received from local jurisdictions and from Federal agencies all commented favorably on the intergovernmental cooperation reflected by the circulation of the element for comment and expressed a strong desire for continuation of the process. Community and professional groups were appreciative of the opportunity to participate and also expressed a desire for continuing opportunities. Therefore, a proposed additional goal dealing with Intergovernmental Coordination and Public Participation is recommended for incorporation into the element to reflect the Commission's commitment.

The PADC comment regarding creating a safe city for the visitor is beyond the scope of this Federal element although desirable.

The Department of Transportation's suggestions that the transportation goal statements supporting the completion of the Regional Metrorail System and an extension to Dulles Airport be deleted would make the element inconsistent with the Commission's extensive previous record supporting these facilities. Although it may be necessary for the Federal government to delay or withhold funding requests for these facilities, the desirable contribution that the Metrorail System can make to the long-range development of the National Capital should be encouraged and its development continued by whatever means possible.

The comments of the MNCPPC have been accommodated in the proposed revisions. The Federal Employment goal statement has been revised to include Federally-leased space locations and an objective has been added to encourage the location of Federal employment concentrations in suitable areas served by Metrorail and other forms of public transit. The Preservation section has been revised and removes any inconsistencies.

For the realization of the goals for Preservation and Historic Features and Open Space and Natural Features, it is implied that the Federal Government will take actions as appropriate to carry out its goals. These actions will be spelled out in the preparation of each separate element of the Comprehensive Plan. The need of a statement indicating that the goals apply to Federal activities in the Region and that Federal agencies and installations will be supportive of State, regional, and local plans and policies is addressed in the Preface of the Proposed Element and the Federal Employment goal statement and in the added proposed goal on Intergovernmental Coordination and Public Participation.

The D.C. Department of General Services comment regarding the maintenance of public facilities has been responded to in item (i) under the Federal Facilities goal.

The D.C. Department of Planning and Development, Plan Development Division, has indicated that the Federal goals statement should indicate who or what institutions will be responsible for implementation. In general, the Federal goals element follows the format set forth in the D.C. Goals and Policies element, e.g. when a statement begins with "providing" it is the Federal government's responsibility; when a statement begins with any other phrase it implies a cooperative responsibility with local, private, and Federal institutions. More specifically, as each Federal element is prepared and policies developed they will be accompanied by implementation proposals which will specify in detail the actions

to be taken and the agency or agencies responsible for the action. The OPD also indicates that a reference to "ensuring a stable local economy in the District" be included. The Federal Employment goal on p. 8, indicates a Federal commitment in strengthening economic development and expanding employment opportunities in the Region which includes the District.

In response to OPD's comment regarding the need for an indication in the element about Federal and local relationships, a section has been added in the element explaining the comprehensive planning roles. The setting of the National Capital in the regional and local context is provided in many of the background statements accompanying each goal. Specific OPD comments on Federal Employment, Energy Resources, and Tourists and Visitors have been included except for comments pertaining to balancing Federal employment among local jurisdictions which may or may not be possible to achieve if all goals are to be equally considered.

The comment from HUD to add a statement regarding the need to coordinate Federal planning with local governments and regional agencies has been indicated in item (b) page 8 under Federal Employment goal and item (f) page 6 under Federal Facilities. A proposed new goal on Intergovernmental Cooperation has also been added to the element.

The Department of Commerce has suggested that provision for convenient currency exchange for foreign tourists should be indicated and this has been done in item (f) on page 22.

The utility companies have submitted several thoughtful suggestions for incorporation into the goals statement. These comments relate to energy matters. Although PEPCO suggests that several of these energy items be listed under several different goals, it was felt that they best remain under the energy goal from the standpoint of format and consistency. The goal statements in any one subject area are to be applicable equally to other subject areas since they are all part of the Comprehensive Plan. Comments received from the Washington Gas Light Company have also been covered under the Energy goal; item (g) includes coordination with local utilities.

The comment by the D.C. League of Women Voters concerning the omission of residential concerns in the element is recognized however, this is considered a local planning matter and is addressed in the District's Goals and Policies element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital
Federal Goals for the National Capital

PLANNING
REPORT

November 5, 1981

National Capital Planning Commission

1325 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20576

Federal Goals for the National Capital
Planning Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Chapter 1 - Introduction | |
| Preface | 1 |
| Role and Functions of NCPC. | 1 |
| Chapter 2 - Previous Commission Statements of Goals | |
| Policies Plan for the Year 2000 | 5 |
| Proposed Comprehensive Plan 1967 (Green Book). | 8 |
| Adopted Comprehensive Plan 1968 (Red Book). | 8 |
| Chapter 3 - Regional Planning Goals of MWCOC. | 10 |
| Chapter 4 - Goals of the District of Columbia | 13 |
| Chapter 5 - Proposed Federal Goals for the National Capital | 18 |
| Chapter 6 - Comparison of Proposed Goals with D.C. and COG Goals. | 30 |
| Definitions | 37 |

INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

This planning report provides background information for the Federal element of the Comprehensive Plan concerning Federal goals for the National Capital. The Commission's previous statements on goals, the adopted goals of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG), and the District element of the Comprehensive Plan on Goals adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia on March 3, 1979 and reviewed for Federal interest by the Commission on November 1, 1979, are reviewed. The rationale for the proposed Federal goals is also provided. The report concludes with a comparison of proposed Federal goals with goals of the District of Columbia and Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The National Capital Planning Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. As such, it is responsible for the overall coordination of all Federal planning activities in the Region. The National Capital Region is defined as the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and all cities now or hereafter existing in Maryland or Virginia within the geographic area bounded by the outer boundaries of the combined areas of these counties. The National Capital is defined as the District of Columbia and territory owned by the United States within the Region (see Map 1).

The Commission was created as an independent establishment by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (66 Stat. 782; 40 U.S.C. 71a; D.C. Code 1-1001-1013), as amended. The Commission is composed of five appointed and seven ex officio members. Three citizen members, including the Chairman, are appointed by the President and two by the Mayor of the District of Columbia. Presidential appointees include one resident from both Maryland and Virginia, and one from anywhere in the United States; the two mayoral appointees must be District of Columbia residents.

The Commission has three principal functions: (1) comprehensive planning to ensure the orderly development of the National Capital, and to preserve its important natural and historical features; (2) plan and program review, and (3) preparation of the Federal Capital Improvements program. The individual functions and their relationships are shown in detail in Chart 1.

Comprehensive Planning

The Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital is a statement of goals, policies, and guidelines for growth and development of the National Capital and consists of both Federal and District elements. The Commission's comprehensive planning function involves preparation and adoption of Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan as well as the review for Federal interests of District elements of the Comprehensive Plan which are prepared by the Mayor and adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia.

The Comprehensive Plan provides an overall planning framework for policy decisions regarding physical development proposals which come before the Commission for review. It provides a basis for Commission recommendations regarding Federal agency plans and programs and Federal interest comments on the plans and proposals of local, regional, and state agencies. It also provides guidance to Federal agencies in their planning for Federal Facilities and to local, regional, and state agencies in the preparation of their plans and programs which may affect Federal interest or Federal activities in the Region.

Plan and Program Review

The Commission's reviews plans and programs proposed by Federal, state, regional, and local agencies or jurisdictions in the National Capital Region. Such reviews provide the Commission with an opportunity to coordinate plan and program proposals with the agencies.

Following this review, the Commission, with regard to certain types of projects, provides the sponsoring agency with comments and recommendations. For Federal public buildings in the District of Columbia and District of Columbia buildings in the central area of the District, approval by the Commission must be obtained prior to construction.

The Commission reviews each Federal or District project at several stages. The first submission by an agency may be a master plan for an entire installation or facility. Plans for construction of individual projects implementing a master plan are submitted to the Commission at both preliminary and final stages.

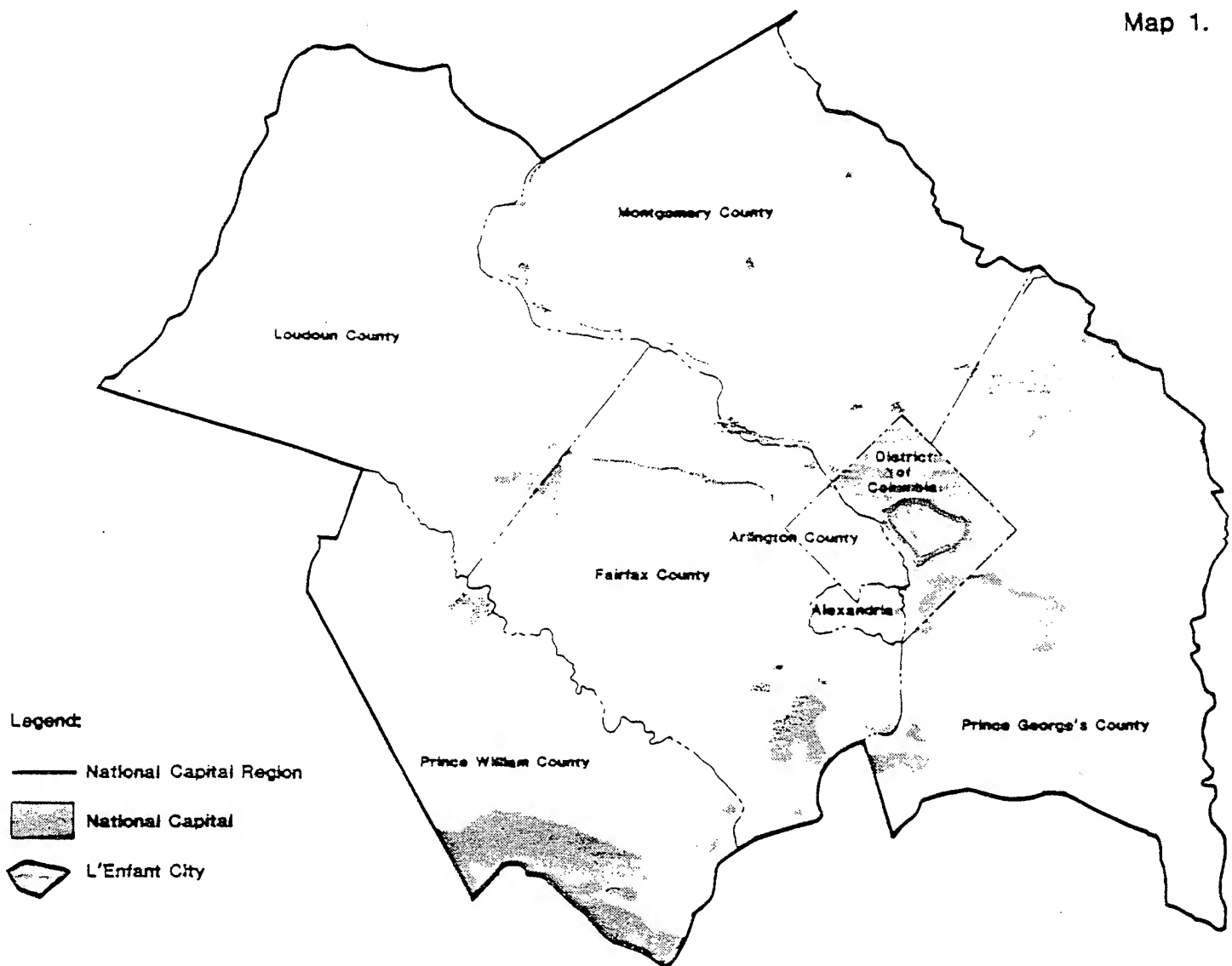
Federal Capital Improvements Programming

The Commission each year prepares and adopts a Multi-Year Federal Capital Improvements program. This is a multi-year schedule for Federal physical improvements throughout the National Capital Region. It is prepared by the Commission in order to systematically review proposed Federal agency projects with regard to timing, location, and financing, and to coordinate agency development plans throughout the Region. A Federal Capital budget represents the first year of the 5-year program and consists of capital outlay requests for the Region contained in the President's fiscal year Federal budget transmitted to Congress. The program for the second through fifth year incorporates Commission recommendations to Federal agencies and the Office of Management and Budget for subsequent budget submissions to Congress.

Additional Activities

Other Commission responsibilities include review of all proposed zoning regulations, map changes, and amendments to the District of Columbia zoning ordinance in order to ensure consistency of zoning regulations with Federal interests. The Commission also adopts urban renewal area boundaries; prepares, adopts, and modifies urban renewal plans; approves the Permanent System of Highways Plan; makes recommendations on proposed street and alley closings; approves transfers of jurisdiction between Federal and District properties; approves the sale of surplus Federal property and park land; acquires land for Federal parks and parkways in the Region. It also provides staff support to the Joint Committee on Landmarks of the National Capital, sponsored by the National Capital Planning Commission, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

Map 1.



National Capital Region: The District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and all cities now or hereafter existing in Maryland or Virginia within the geographic area bounded by the outer boundaries of the combined area of said counties.

National Capital: The District of Columbia and territory owned by the United States within the National Capital Region.

L'Enfant City: The area laid out in 1791 by Pierre L'Enfant, and extended by the McMillan Plan in 1901, bordered by Rock Creek Park, on the west, Florida Avenue on the north and Florida Avenue extended on the northeast to the Anacostia River and on the southwest by the Potomac River.

| | Region D.C. | Region D.C. | Region D.C. | D.C. | Effect of N.C.P.C. Action | Type of N.C.P.C. Action |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | BINDING | ADVISORY | FEDERAL INTEREST FINDINGS | FEDERAL INTEREST FINDINGS | FEDERAL INTEREST FINDINGS | FEDERAL INTEREST FINDINGS |
| | ZONING APPROVAL | ZONING APPROVAL | ZONING APPROVAL | ZONING APPROVAL | ZONING APPROVAL | ZONING APPROVAL |
| NCPDC REVIEWS | | | | | | |
| Federal public building plans | * | * | * | * | | |
| District Government building plans in the central area of the city | * | * | * | * | | |
| All other District Government building plans | * | * | * | * | | |
| Master plans for Federal installations | * | * | * | * | | |
| Master plans for District Government installations | * | * | * | * | | |
| Federal Government land acquisition | * | * | * | * | | |
| District Government land acquisition | * | * | * | * | | |
| Street and alley closings in the District of Columbia | * | * | * | * | | |
| Public off-street parking facilities in the District of Columbia | * | * | * | * | | |
| Proposed zoning regulations, map changes and amendments | ① | ① | ① | ① | | |
| Transfer of jurisdiction over properties owned by U.S. or D.C. among or between Federal and District authorities | * | * | * | * | | |
| Sale of surplus Federal park land | * | * | * | * | | |
| Sale of surplus District Government land | * | * | * | * | | |
| Exchanges of District Government land for abutting land | * | * | * | * | | |
| Proposed subdivision regulations in District of Columbia | * | * | * | * | | |
| International Center/foreign mission and international agency plans | * | * | * | * | | |
| Pennsylvania Avenue Development Area Plan | * | * | * | * | | |
| Short term leasing of parkland in District of Columbia | * | * | * | * | | |
| District Elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital | ② | ② | ② | ② | | |
| Master plans and sub-regional plans of cities and counties in the Region | * | * | * | * | | |
| Local capital improvement programs | * | * | * | * | | |
| Proposed Federal Government Grants or licenses (A-95 Reviews) | * | * | * | * | | |
| NCPDC PLAN AND PROGRAM PREPARATION | | | | | | |
| Federal Elements of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital | * | * | * | * | | |
| Six Year Federal Capital Improvements Program | * | * | * | * | | |
| Urban Renewal Plans (boundaries, plans modifications) | * | * | * | * | | |
| Permanent System of Highways Plans | * | * | * | * | | |
| NCPDC LAND ACQUISITION | | | | | | |
| Acquire lands for National Capital park, parkway, and playground system | * | * | * | * | | |

¹ Zoning regulations and maps are required to "not be inconsistent" with the Comprehensive Plan. To that extent, the Comprehensive Plan is binding and has the force of law.

2 If NCPC finds that the District element has a negative impact on the Federal interests, the element may not be implemented.

PREVIOUS COMMISSION STATEMENTS OF GOALS

The establishment of planning goals for the City and the Region has been a basic part of the Commission's past planning activities. However, under the Home Rule amendments to the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, the Commission role has changed. The current effort to identify Federal Goals for the National Capital reflects the Commission's continuing role as the central physical planning agency for the Federal establishment in the National Capital Region.

Over the last 20 years, the Commission has issued three separate statements of goals relative to the planning and development of the City of Washington and/or the National Capital Region as a whole. The first of these was incorporated in A Policies Plan for the Year 2000 issued jointly by the Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council in 1961. The second was included in The Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital (green book) issued by the Commission in February of 1967. The third was adopted by the Commission in December of 1968 as part of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital (red book). There is an obvious and significant similarity and general consistency in these three statements.

At the time these three statements were prepared, the Commission was the city planning agency for the District of Columbia Government and the central physical planning agency for the Federal Government in the National Capital Region. The goals expressed in the Year 2000 Plan were addressed to the National Capital Region as a whole. In contrast, the goals expressed in both the green book and the red book were addressed to the City of Washington or the District of Columbia. The following is a description of the goals expressed in each of these previous Commission statements.

A POLICIES PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2000

In 1961, the Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council published "A Policies Plan for the Year 2000." The report included a statement of goals that "must be keyed to the fact that this metropolitan area is the Nation's Capital. Hence, goals and development policies for this Region should be such that the crucial functioning of the Federal Government is not impeded. More broadly, these goals should be worthy of the fact that this Region is symbol and focus of free world aspirations."

Three broad goals for the Region were identified as follows:

- a. Broadening the range of choice open to each resident of the Region
- b. Creating an efficient regional pattern, and
- c. Assuring a living environment of high quality.

Within the framework of these broad goals, the Year 2000 Policies Plan contained the following specific goals:

"1. A Broad Range of Choice Among Satisfying Living Environments.

Substandard housing should be replaced with adequate dwellings so that all of the Region's residents will be decently housed. Beyond this, it should be recognized that a variety of housing types and mixes is inevitable in each part of a large metropolitan area, and it is, therefore, desirable to guide this trend along sound lines.

"2. A Broad Range of Employment Opportunities.

The variety of jobs available is one of the key attractions of life in a metropolitan area. Some metropolitan areas are so dominated by an industry sensitive to the unpredictable fluctuations of the national economy that a broader base of employment opportunity must be pursued to help stabilize the local economy. More typically, however, an ample variety of jobs come inevitably with metropolitan expansion. This goal, therefore, calls for more than a variety of jobs within the metropolis: It submits that this variety should as much as possible be available throughout the metropolis. To achieve this goal, there needs to be both an extensive distribution of jobs of various kinds in each part of the area, and efficient transportation system links uniting the entire metropolis.

"3. An Ample Range of Opportunities for Participation In the Decisions that Shape the Development of the Region.

The most successful urban renewal programs have owed much of their success to the support and participation coming from within the community. There should be continuing efforts to apply this lesson in future renewal programs, and to achieve equally full participation in decisions on the way in which the new suburban areas will grow and on the overall pattern of regional development.

"4. Efficiency in the Use of the Land.

Land is not an unlimited commodity, particularly when that land makes up an area immediately subject to metropolitan growth. In a metropolitan setting, the more efficient use of land implies, for one thing, higher development densities in the suburban areas, through the elimination of "leap-frogging" and other forms of extravagance. In addition, the processes of renewal will present an opportunity to achieve new efficiencies even in the use of areas presently built up (for example, through the consolidation of neighborhood shopping facilities). The creation and preservation of urban parks and open spaces which are approximately sized and distributed particularly require that other land uses to be accommodated in an efficient way.

- Approved For Release 2003/06/20 : CIA-RDP89-00244R000100160004-2
- "5. Efficiency in the Transportation of People and Goods Within the Metropolitan Area.

This goal calls for an arrangement of land uses designed to reduce the necessity for travel, as well as for the construction of systems of facilities capable of serving mounting volumes of traffic at least cost.

- "6. A Healthful Urban Environment.

A giant step in this direction would be to eliminate slums from the urban scene. It is equally important to provide fully adequate systems of water supply and sewage disposal, and to eliminate air pollution.

- "7. An Environment Which is Visually Satisfying, and Which Combines Harmoniously the Best Contemporary Expressions with Those of a Rich and Valuable Heritage.

It is easier to call for the application of good urban design principles than to arrive at a universal agreement on what these principles should be. This goal, therefore, calls more for new interest and beauty in the urban scene than for the adoption of any particular set of principles. In much the same spirit, this goal also implies that the processes of regrowth should, while creating new values, respect the architectural inheritance from earlier generations which can still perform a vital role in a living and changing community.

- "8. A Living Environment Which Affords a Clear Sense of Place in All Sections of the Metropolis.

Solutions to many urban problems can be arrived at only through a process of decision-making and action scaled to the entire metropolis. Nonetheless, most daily living is keyed to a more immediate environment. One important objective for urban development and design can and should be to foster the feelings of identity with the responsibility for one's community."

The report's discussion of regional goals concluded on the following note:

"This is but a partial accounting of the goals which this metropolis should be set for itself. They constitute, however, a basis for making a preliminary evaluation of the alternatives for development that are open, and for framing policies to guide metropolitan growth in the years to come."

THE PROPOSED COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL (GREEN BOOK)

In February of 1967, the Commission published "The Proposed Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital" (green book) which consisted of its recommendations for the growth and development of the City of Washington. These recommendations were of a preliminary nature and were circulated for review and comment to Government agencies, citizen groups and individuals. Subsequent comments and revisions led to the adopted Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital (red book).

THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL (RED BOOK)

In December of 1968, the Commission adopted the "Goals for the National Capital" element of The Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital. The adopted goals are very similar to those recommended in the Proposed Comprehensive Plan (green book) and are expressed as follows:

"The Fundamental Goal

"The basic goal of the Comprehensive Plan is to establish an environment which serves all three of the roles while maximizing the potentials for development and minimizing adverse influences. 1/ The correct location and good design of all the physical components of the city -- Federal buildings, schools, parks and playgrounds, roadways, rapid transit facilities, shopping areas, hospitals, employment centers, and housing -- can do much to achieve this goal.

"Other Goals

"In order to realize the fundamental goal of a good environment, more specific goals must be set. Among the broad goals that shape the Comprehensive Plan, the following are especially important:

"A broad range of choice among satisfying living environments. Every resident of the city should have adequate housing and a variety of housing types should be available in each section of the city.

"Increased employment opportunities. The improvement of existing employment centers and the establishment of new centers within the District, as well as the development of more efficient transportation systems linking the District with other parts of the National Capital Region, will extend the range of employment opportunities available to District residents.

"Efficiency in the use of land. The extent of the land area of the District of Columbia is fixed. The land must be used efficiently in order to meet the increasing demands placed on the city and to avoid conflicts among land uses.

1/ The three roles of the City of Washington are described in the document as the seat of Government; the home of its resident population; and the central city of a rapidly growing metropolitan region.

"Efficiency in the transportation of people and goods. Land uses should be arranged to minimize the need for travel and transportation facilities capable of economically serving mounting travel volumes should be provided to enhance the values of the community.

"A healthful urban environment. Blighting conditions in the environment must be eliminated.

"An environment which provides adequate public facilities to meet the needs of all the people. Public facilities, such as schools, parks, playgrounds, waterworks and sanitary facilities, must be located to blend in with the community and serve it efficiently and well.

"A living environment which offers a clear sense of individuality to each section of the city. Urban design should strive to foster feelings of pride in and identity with each neighborhood.

"An environment which is visually attractive, and which combines harmoniously the best examples of contemporary style with those of a rich, valuable heritage. Efforts should be made to exploit the endless potential for new interest and beauty in the urban scene through good design. New projects should respect the architectural inheritance of the past."

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL PLANNING GOALS OF THE METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) recently expressed its goals and objectives in its Metropolitan Policy Guide. The Policy Guide was adopted by COG in December 1980. It supersedes COG's earlier work on the reexamination of the Year 2000 Plan, the Resolution of Development Policies, and the 1977 Metropolitan Growth Policy Statement. All of the goals that were included in these documents are reviewed in the Policy Guide.

The Policy Guide calls for a compact growth pattern that would conserve the Region's air, water, land and energy resources. The goals and objectives are intended to promote more compact growth patterns and to address other Regional concerns that relate specifically to opportunity, public services, and resource conservation. Only the goals are listed here and are as follows:

"Opportunity

Goal: Equal opportunity and access to jobs and housing.

"Public Services

Goal: Efficient use of existing public service capabilities and extension of new public services to support more compact development patterns.

"Resource Conservation: General

- Goal: 1. A compact development pattern to conserve the Region's air, water, land and energy resources.
2. Protection of valuable historic resources within the Region.
3. Protection and use of environmentally sensitive areas to shape urban development.

"Resource Conservation: Conservation Areas

Conservation areas include both urban, suburban and rural areas in which major change is not planned. The emphasis is on the protection and enhancement of the existing man-made and natural environments.

The goal is to:

"Recognize the great value of existing urban and rural communities outside of designated centers and preserve and enhance the vitality of those areas."

Rural and Park Areas

Goal: Preservation of the natural and agricultural resource base.

The Metropolitan Policy Guide also contain other goals relating to transportation, economic development, housing, water resources, air quality, energy, and noise. COG's transportation goals are as follows:

"1. Transportation and Land Development

Develop a transportation system which supports the Region's Metropolitan Growth Policy of promoting a more compact development pattern to conserve air, water, land, and energy resources. Use both land development and transportation planning strategies and measures to achieve this goal.

"2. Transportation and Air Quality

Develop and manage the transportation system to support the achievement of air quality standards for the Region in accordance with the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977.

"3. Transportation and Energy

Develop and manage the transportation system to support national goals for energy conservation.

"4. Transportation System Management

Manage the transportation system through coordinated operating, regulatory, and service policies to achieve management efficiency and productivity for the system as a whole.

"5. Transportation for the Disadvantaged

Provide improved transit accessibility and transportation services to the transportation disadvantaged, including the elderly and handicapped, the poor, minority population groups, and the isolated communities.

"6. Air Transportation System Planning

Develop a more rational allocation of flights among the three major carrier airports serving the Washington metropolitan area based on system capability, current area growth projections, and environmental impacts."

COG's economic development goals relate to Regional economic vitality and increased job opportunities. These goals are:

1. Improve the overall economic vitality of the Washington Region.
2. Increase job opportunities so that the unemployed and under-employed may benefit from the overall economic vitality of the Region."

COG's housing goals relate to adequate housing, equal access to housing, revitalization and preservation of existing neighborhoods and housing, fair housing, affirmative action, and orderly growth. The housing goals include the following:

- "1. Provide adequate housing opportunities in suitable residential living environments for all households in the Washington metropolitan area.
- "2. Provide equal access to housing opportunities and eliminate discriminatory practices in the sales, rental, and financing of housing.
- "3. Encourage residential development which supports orderly, economic growth, is coordinated with the provision of public services, and is consistent with protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources.

Water Resources goals are directed toward restoring the integrity of the Nation's water, eliminating pollution discharges into navigable waters by 1985, achieving water quality which provides for aquatic life and water recreation, and prohibiting toxic pollutant discharge in toxic amounts.

The fundamental goal of the air quality planning process is to attain the national ambient air quality standards by 1987, and to maintain them thereafter.

COG's energy goals pertain to energy conservation and are as follows:

1. Energy-efficient land use.
2. Energy-efficient residential dwelling units.
3. Energy-efficient office and commercial buildings.
4. Energy-efficient transportation.
5. Energy efficiency in local government activities.
6. Public awareness of energy conservation.
7. Local preparedness for energy supply emergencies.

COG's goal for noise control in Metropolitan Washington is:

"Through coordination and planning among area noise control programs, the number of residents in the metropolitan area exposed to noise levels which adversely affect their health and welfare will be significantly reduced."

CHAPTER 4

GOALS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies Act of 1978 was enacted on March 3, 1979. It is the first District element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia. The Commission, on November 1, 1979 in accordance with the Planning Act, reviewed the District element and found that it did not have a negative impact on the interests or functions of the Federal Establishment in the National Capital. These Goals, now part of the Comprehensive Plan, serve to guide Commission actions as well as those of the District government.

The element contains both overall goals and specific goals. There are three overall goals relating to the quality of life, perceptions of the District, and human relations. The overall goal relating to the quality of life is as follows:

"It is the Overall Goal of the District of Columbia to have a good quality of life for all residents, workers and visitors in the city."

The second overall goal pertains to the perceptions of the District of Columbia and reads:

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to convey accurate perceptions of the city."

The third overall goal relates to human relations and reads as follows:

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have stable and equitable human relations."

The document also contains a series of specific goals relating to the environment, social concerns, the local economy, housing and the community, land use, transportation, and regional concerns. Under the environmental heading, there are goals for air quality, water supply, water resources quality, sanitation and public hygiene, solid waste, noise, energy, and urban design.

The environmental goals are as follows:

Air Quality

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to attain and maintain air quality levels supporting a safe, healthy and satisfying environment in all parts of the city."

Water Supply

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have an adequate supply of drinking water of a safe and healthy quality and to provide and properly maintain a distribution system to meet the District's needs."

Water Resources Quality

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have water resources of high quality within the District."

Sanitation and Public Hygiene

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have high levels of community sanitation and public hygiene."

Solid Waste

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve and maintain effective management of solid waste which contributes to a safe, healthful and satisfying environment."

Noise

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve the control and reduction of noise in the District of Columbia to levels that contribute to a safe, healthful and satisfying environment."

Energy

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve and maintain efficient use of energy, sufficient energy supplies, and the maximum use of new and plentiful energy sources."

Urban Design

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve the enhancement and effective functioning of the city's natural and man-made systems."

The city's goals relating to social concerns include goals for income maintenance and economic self-support, social services, education, recreation, history and culture, public safety, and human services for those with special needs.

The goals are:

Health Services

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have high quality, comprehensive, community-based health services that are available and accessible to District residents at costs they can afford."

Income Maintenance and Economic Self-Support

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer income maintenance and support services for those in need to the maximum extent possible, and to enable dependent persons to become more self-supporting.

Social Services

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer a comprehensive range of community-based social services for those in need."

Education

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer opportunities for a high quality of education to all District residents."

Recreation

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to provide sufficient recreation services, open space and access to a variety of recreational opportunities for all District residents, workers, and visitors."

History and Culture

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to increase awareness of, and access to facilities, places and activities essential to residents and visitors' understanding of their culture and history."

Public Safety

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to secure the rights and safety of its residents, workers, and visitors, and the protection of property, and to achieve equal justice under the law and a fair and efficient resolution of disputes in the courts."

Human Services for Those with Special Needs

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to promote human services for children and youth, older adults, the handicapped and others needing special services."

Goals relating to the local economy deal with economic performance, minority economic participation, consumer interests, public revenue, tax equity, community partnerships, and the Downtown."

These goals are:

Economic Performance

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have a high performance economy within the District corporate borders."

Job and Income

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve more job opportunities and adequate incomes for all District residents."

Minority Economic Participation

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to seek ownership, management and job opportunities for Blacks, Hispanics, women, the handicapped, the elderly and other residents of the District who may be under-represented in the local economy."

Consumer Interests

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve consumer rights and protection and increase the availability of essential commercial goods and services throughout the District."

Public Revenue

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to meet future public revenue needs without significant increases in the tax burden on the people of the city."

Tax Equity

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to maintain a tax system which is progressive, which requires those who benefit from public services to pay their fair proportion of the costs and which treats all similarly situated taxpayers similarly."

Community Partnerships

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve economic objectives in all parts of the city through partnerships among residents, government, businessmen, and institutions."

The Downtown

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have a productive vital and attractive downtown."

The remaining goals relate to housing and the community, land use, transportation, and Regional concerns.

The goal for housing and community development is:

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have good housing at an affordable cost for all District residents in communities that have access to services, facilities, and opportunities to meet the residents' needs."

The land use goal reads as follows:

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have efficient use of land resources within legal, environmental and other public policy constraints to meet neighborhood, community and city-wide needs, and help foster other city goals."

These are two transportation goals: One related to the transportation of people and the other to movements of goods and services.

Transportation of People

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to assure the movement of all residents, workers, and visitors throughout the city to support the effective functioning of all city activities."

Movements of Goods and Services

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have efficient and equitable movements of goods and services throughout the city."

The last goal concerns Regional equity and states that:

"It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to support regional goals, policies and working relationships that are fair and equitable to all residents of the Washington Metropolitan Area."

CHAPTER 5

PROPOSED FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Background information and rationale pertaining to each of the proposed Federal goals is presented in this chapter. The proposed goals are broad general statements of an end or aspiration that is to be achieved. The proposed goals include consideration of the future development of the National Capital, Federal facilities and Federal employment, diplomatic and international functions, preservation and historic features, open space and natural features, environment, energy resources, transportation, and tourist and visitors.

The goals will be used in the preparation of other Federal elements of the Comprehensive Plan and provide guidance to:

- 0 the Commission in its review of Federal agency plans and programs in the National Capital Region;
- 0 the Commission in its Federal interest review of District elements of the Comprehensive Plan;
- 0 Federal agencies in their planning of Federal Facilities;
- 0 local, regional, and state agencies in the preparation of their plans and programs in the Region which may affect Federal interest or functions of the Federal Establishment in the National Capital and Commission's Federal interest review of such plans and review of public and private undertakings under OMB Circular A-95.

One of the distinctive features of our Nation's Capital is that from the beginning it has been set apart for the special purpose of serving as the seat of government. No one visiting Washington can fail to recognize that the Government established here in the 18th Century was something new in the world, and that the men who created it were fully conscious of the great enterprise on which they had embarked. The plans for the Federal City, as drawn for the first President by Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, began with the location of the principal buildings of the new Government and the great avenues that would connect them. Just as the new Government was not founded on small aspirations, neither did Washington or L'Enfant make any little plans. The Capital they conceived was not intended to be completed in the life of one administration, or one generation. They designed a Capital of a great nation: building it would become the work of that nation.

Every generation in our history has contributed to this work. The appearance of the National Capital has been a matter of continued Federal interest. Down through the years those responsible have been essentially faithful to the original vision of President Washington and his inspired city planner.

The McMillan Plan at the beginning of this century reiterated the essential principles of the L'Enfant scheme. The McMillan Plan called for the construction of the Mall, the Lincoln Memorial, the Arlington Bridge, Arlington National Cemetery, and public buildings just north of the connecting central green space.

With the creation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1926, the plans for the Capital were further advanced, and in 1952, the National Capital Planning Commission was given the charge to "plan the appropriate and orderly development of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof."

The Capital has grown into a metropolitan region of 3 million people and continues to mature as the seat of the Federal government and the Nation's major center of international activity. Its continuing development should instill a sense of national pride, provide current and historic evidence of the accomplishments of this Nation, and reflect the prestige and dignity of its institutions.

More than a century and a half of interaction between man-made plans and a unique natural setting has produced a modern Capital with the timeless beauty of rise and river, street and circle, dome and diagonal, monument and mall, that fastens itself on the imagination. By continued careful, coordinated, and comprehensive planning the future of the National Capital will be structured and the great designs of the past extended and reinforced to foster a Capital worthy of a great Nation.

The proposed goal is to:

FOSTER A CAPITAL WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

Federal Facilities, in their location and design, must provide for the efficient and economic operation of Federal agencies as well as convenient access to the public. In the development of the National Capital over the past 180 years, public buildings to house the permanent offices of the government have been built to promote the expeditious conduct of governmental functions and as a source of national pride. They provide visual testimony to the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of our system of government.

Currently, Federal agencies occupy over 170 million square feet of owned and leased space in 750 different locations in the Region. More than half of this building space is located in the District of Columbia. About 80 percent of the total Federally occupied space in the Region is government owned. However, leasing has become a major factor influencing the distribution of Federal space within the Region not only because of its increasing magnitude, but also because of its flexibility in changing locations.

Through effective planning, design, and management of Federal Facilities the benefits of continuing efficiency and economy can be achieved. When appropriate, multi-use and diverse activities at Federal Facilities can contribute to the vitality of the surrounding locality and landscape settings and civic art can enrich the environment.

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The proposed goal is to:

PROVIDE FOR THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL ORDER AND BEAUTY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The basic strength of the economy of the National Capital Region rests in the activities of national government conducted here. Although the Federal share of the total regional employment has declined over the past quarter century, the Federal government continues to be the single largest employer in the Region. Federal employment in the Region now exceeds 421,000 employees and if past trends continue it could reach over 480,000 by the Year 2000. Indications are that for each new Federal civilian employee, one additional non-Federal job is generated to provide consumer-type goods and services or housekeeping-type goods and services necessary for the operations of Federal agencies. Additionally, 2.2 non-Federal jobs in various ancillary industries, population support or industry support activities are generated. Consequently, about 3.2 non-Federal jobs are anticipated in the Region for each new Federal job.

Not only does the size of the Federal work force influence the regional economy, but the distribution of Federal employees within the Region can also have positive impacts on local development and redevelopment. It is important, therefore, that the location of Federal employment concentrations be coordinated with the development policies and objectives of local, regional, and state agencies as well as meeting the requirements of Federal agencies. The basic strength of the economy of the National Capital Region rests in the activities of national government conducted here. Although the Federal share of the total regional employment has declined over the past quarter century, the Federal government continues to be the single largest employer in the Region. Federal employment in the Region now exceeds 421,000 employees and if past trends continue it could reach over 480,000 by the Year 2000. Indications are that for each new Federal civilian employee, one additional non-Federal job is generated to provide consumer-type goods and services or housekeeping-type goods and services necessary for the operations of Federal agencies. Additionally, 2.2 non-Federal jobs in various ancillary industries, population support or industry support activities are generated. Consequently, about 3.2 non-Federal jobs are anticipated in the Region for each new Federal job.

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The proposed goal is to:

DEPLOY THE FEDERAL WORK FORCE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN A MANNER THAT ENHANCES THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Diplomatic and international functions are located in Washington because it is the seat of the national government. The responsibility of a diplomatic mission is representation of its national interest to the U.S. Government. Proximity to the State Department and other Federal agencies involved in international activities is fundamental to the efficient exercise of this responsibility.

Major Pierre L'Enfant in the plan for the new capital specified that Foreign Missions, or "embassies," were to be located along the Mall, which was to be the Grand Avenue of the city. It is significant that embassies of foreign nations were to be accorded such physical prominence in the original design of the Nation's Capital. Although this part of the L'Enfant Plan was never implemented, prominence and prestigious locations remain important considerations to foreign representatives.

Today, Washington is host to 141 Foreign Diplomatic Missions and 18 officially recognized International Agencies.

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Today, Washington is host to 141 Foreign Diplomatic Missions and 18 officially recognized International Agencies. In 1977, the Commission prepared and circulated for community and government agency comment, a Federal Element of the Comprehensive Plan concerning Foreign Missions and International Agencies. After reviewing the comments and making revisions the Commission adopted the element on October 6, 1977, which contains the following goal:

The goal is to:

FACILITATE THE EFFICIENT EXERCISE AND SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF
DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS IN HARMONY WITH THE PLANNED
DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

PRESERVATION AND HISTORIC FEATURES

The unique importance of the physical appearance of the National Capital and the significance of its history to the entire Nation have been recognized since the Federal District was established and a special plan commissioned to guide its development. The National Capital is a place where landmarks have been created as often as they have evolved, where the physical fabric has traditionally reflected a conscious desire to build a capital worthy of the Nation. In its three dimensions, it is an exhibit to the talents and capacities of planners, architects, landscape architects and other artists and designers throughout the history of the country. It is also a three-dimensional exhibit of the contributions of hundreds of thousands of persons who have made the Capital their home and been part of its development, and to the foresight and exertions of legislators, Presidents, officials and citizens from elsewhere in the Nation.

Although interest in and planning for the preservation of important historic and prehistoric districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects have increased dramatically throughout the Region in recent years, long neglect and accelerated urbanization still frequently bring about the loss or harmful alteration of features significant to the National heritage.

The identification, recognition, protection and enhancement of important historic features of the National Capital as well as of a limited group of non-Federal properties of specific National Capital interest in the remainder of the Region are of prime concern. It is necessary to provide a coordinated series of policies together with appropriate implementation proposals to insure that these irreplaceable historic resources of Federal interest in the Region continue to exist in productive harmony with modern society for the benefit of those who live and work here and for future generations of Americans whose Capital this is.

The proposed goal is to:

PRESERVE THE IMPORTANT HISTORIC FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL WHILE PERMITTING NEW DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS RESPECTFUL OF THESE FEATURES.

OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL FEATURES

The National Capital has a setting of great natural beauty and has benefited over the years from far-sighted planning that has provided the attractive parks and the open space qualities we enjoy today. The unique role the Federal government plays in the provision of parks and open space in the National Capital can be traced back to the original plan for the city that included nearly 640 acres of land to be held by the Federal government for public and park purposes. Today the open space qualities of the National Capital are enhanced not only the extensive system of national parks in the Region, but also by Federal installations such as the National Arboretum and the Beltsville Agriculture Research Center and others. Federal land in open space use in the National Capital currently is over 74,000 acres, of which 7,300 acres are in the District of Columbia.

The need to conserve the natural areas and protect stream valleys in the National Capital was recognized early and advanced when Rock Creek Park was acquired "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States." The sites where events important in the nation's history and where its monuments and memorials are located are also significant contributions to the landscape setting of the National Capital. The Mall, stretching from the Capitol westward to the Potomac shore, is one of the world's great urban open spaces.

At the turn of the century, the McMillan Plan initiated the creation of an extensive open space system that incorporated shoreline parks along the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, a continuous parkway linking historic civil war forts, and the extension and improvement of the Mall. Improved public access to the rivers and trails for pedestrian and bicycle continuity throughout the system are as yet not complete.

The development of landscape parkways to provide attractive gateways to the National Capital was began with the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the occasion of the bicentennial of the first President's birth. This concept was expanded to a 25 mile system into other parts of the Region by the construction of the Baltimore-Washington and Suitland Parkways. As the area continues to grow, these parkway entrances to the National Capital will require continuing attention to maintain their gateway features.

In addition to their other functions, Federal open space areas provide recreational, educational and cultural opportunities for tourists, visitors and residents. The use of these areas for multiple activities should be encouraged and expanded consistent with the protection of the area's natural features.

The proposed goal is to:

CONSERVE THE NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL AND ENHANCE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THE OPEN
SPACE OF THE REGION.

The National Capital Region has many environmental problems, some more severe than others: aircraft noise pollution; degradation of water quality in the streams and waterways; non-point source pollution; periodic inadequate flow in the Potomac River; increase in solid wastes generation and problems of disposal; and depletion of our natural resources. Some of the land and water areas have already sustained damage. There must be a vigorous and concerted effort to enhance the quality of the environment in the Region before more damage occurs.

The protection of human health, safety, and welfare, and the conservation of resources is vital to maintaining desirable living and working conditions in the Region. Maintaining the quality of the environment and conserving natural resources requires careful planning and management in both public and private endeavors. All levels of government must work cooperatively to aid in the mitigation of environmental problems.

The proposed goal is to:

ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

ENERGY RESOURCES

The lack of balance between energy consumption and national energy resources is a cause of national concern. The Comptroller General estimates that the Federal government uses two to three percent of the total energy consumed in the Nation each year. National and regional energy management objectives can be promoted by conservation of energy at Federal Facilities and by the use of resources that are plentiful.

Federal agencies are in the forefront of efforts to save energy resources that are scarce by utilizing energy conservation practices at Federal Facilities. These efforts can be further enhanced. Energy efficient systems can be incorporated into Federal buildings, and their location and design can be selected to take full advantage of renewable and alternative energy sources and energy efficient building technology can be promoted. The use of transportation alternatives that conserve energy can also be encouraged.

The proposed goal is to:

CONSERVE ENERGY RESOURCES.

The Region's transportation systems provide the access to all Federal Facilities. The primary Federal use of the systems is about 660,000 daily two way commuting trips of Federal employees, nearly 12 percent of the total of all trips in the Region each day. In addition, persons doing business with Federal agencies generate another 45,000 trips a day. The majority of these trips are imposed on the highway system.

The Federal Establishment requires adequate systems of highway, transit, rail, and air transportation to, from, and within the Region for the efficient movement of employees, visitors, and goods to serve its needs. The completion of the regional Metrorail system will improve the efficiency and convenience of Federal employee work trips, relieve traffic congestion, and improve environmental conditions. Improvements in all systems will benefit Federal users.

Tourists and visitors use variety of transportation modes to come to the National Capital, but most arrive by auto. Accommodating vehicles at Federal Facilities is a constant problem and should be in accordance with the availability of alternative transportation modes and commercial parking. The optimum use of rail and air transportation facilities serving the Region should be encouraged consistent with environmental constraints. Extension of the Metrorail system to Dulles International Airport would make the use of that facility more attractive and convenient.

The proposed goal is to:

PROVIDE ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION OF RESIDENTS, EMPLOYEES, VISITORS, AND GOODS, TO, FROM, AND WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS

Tourists and visitors come to Washington to view the Nation's monuments and memorials and public buildings, to explore the artifacts of history and culture and the technological and scientific achievements our society displayed in the Museums on the Mall and in other Federal Facilities, to witness government in action, to petition their representatives, and to conduct 'business' with government.

Tourism is second only to the Federal government as a generator of economic activity and last year was responsible for the expenditure of over a billion dollars in the Region. The Smithsonian Institution recorded 21 million visits to the museums during the 1980; 7 million of which were to its star attraction, the Air and Space Museum. The popularity of Washington as a tourist attraction and convention center is in large part due to the presence of the seat of the Federal government, its historic features and cultural activities.

It is estimated by the Washington D.C. Convention and Visitors Association, that the 1980's will see between 4 and 5 million visitors to Washington each year. It will be necessary to continue accommodating these visitors at Federal Facilities in an efficient, convenient and attractive manner.

Thousands of foreign visitors and tourists come to the National Capital each year and their numbers are increasing. As Washington continues to grow as a cosmopolitan center the need for providing multi-lingual information and signs, as well as personnel that speak several languages at major Federal visitor facilities, is becoming increasingly apparent.

The proposed goal is to:

ACCOMMODATE TOURISTS AND VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN
AN EFFICIENT, ATTRACTIVE, AND INFORMATIVE MANNER.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The National Capital Region encompasses an area of about 2,500 square miles, including the District of Columbia and portions of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland. Its 1980 population was 2,948,225. The Region contains numerous local governments including the sixteen that are members of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Federally-owned and leased facilities are located throughout the Region. Although there is a significant concentration of Federal land and employment in the District of Columbia, an estimated 90 percent of all Federally-owned land and about 45 percent of all Federal employment is located in the Maryland and Virginia portions of the Region. The Commission and Federal agencies must, therefore, work closely with authorities in jurisdictions in which their facilities are located or are proposed to be located and with the affected community groups in these areas.

The Commission has adopted policies which provide for public participation in its planning and plan review activities to insure that a wide range of view points is available to it prior to its taking action.

Under the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and OMB Circular A-95, the Commission continues to work closely with affected local, sub-regional, regional and state (non-Federal) agencies and refers all proposed Federal planning and development policies, plans and programs to them for review and comment prior to any Commission action.

In view of the extent of Federal activities and facilities in the Region, the Commission is interested in and reviews proposed planning and development policies, plans and programs initiated by non-Federal agencies in order to identify what, if any, impact they may have on Federal activities and interests in the Region. In making these reviews, the Commission consults with affected Federal agencies and forwards consolidated Federal planning comments and recommendations to the sponsoring non-Federal agency.

The Commission, as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the Region, can strongly promote intergovernmental cooperation and public participation in the preparation and review of Federal policies, plans and programs in the Region.

The proposed goal is to:

PROMOTE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN
FEDERAL PLANNING FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

CHAPTER 6

COMPARISON OF PROPOSED FEDERAL GOALS WITH DISTRICT AND REGIONAL GOALS

The following table compares the proposed Federal goals for the National Capital with those of the District of Columbia Government and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

There are 11 proposed Federal goals for the National Capital. For four of these goals, there is no comparable or related goal in the expressed goals of the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG). These four proposed Federal goals relate to the future Capital, Federal facilities, diplomatic and international functions, and tourists and visitors. For the remaining 7 goals, there are comparable or related District and/or COG goals. These 7 goals relate to Federal employment; preservation and historic features; open space and natural features; environment; energy resources; transportation; and intergovernmental coordination and public participation. The proposed Federal employment goal, the District Government goal and the COG goals all express a commitment to providing greater job opportunities.

There are several District and COG goals for which there is no comparable Federal goal proposed. These District goals relate to the quality of life, perceptions of the city, human relations, social concerns, the economy, and land use. The District and COG share similar housing, energy, and economic performance goals while there is no District equivalent of COG's regional development goals.

Comparison of the Proposed Federal Goals for the National Capital
with those of the Goals of the District of Columbia
and the Goals for the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

| <u>Proposed Federal Goal</u> | <u>Comparable D.C. Goal</u> | <u>Comparable COG Goal</u> |
|--|---|---|
| <u>Future Capital</u> | | |
| FOSTER A CAPITAL WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION. | --- | --- |
| <u>Federal Facilities</u> | | |
| PROVIDE FOR THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL ORDER AND BEAUTY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. | --- | --- |
| <u>Federal Employment</u> | | |
| DEPLOY THE FEDERAL WORKFORCE IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION IN A MANNER THAT ENHANCES THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANDS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve more job opportunities and adequate incomes for all District residents. | Increase job opportunities so that the unemployed and under-employed may benefit from the overall economic vitality of the Region. Equal opportunity and access to jobs and housing. <u>1/</u> |
| <u>Diplomatic and International Functions</u> | | |
| FACILITATE THE EFFICIENT EXERCISE AND SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS IN HARMONY WITH THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. | --- | --- |
| <u>Preservation and Historic Features</u> | | |
| PRESERVE THE IMPORTANT HISTORIC FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL WHILE PERMITTING NEW DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS RESPECTFUL OF THESE FEATURES. | (Included in District statement) <u>2/</u> | Protection of valuable historic resources within the Region. |
| <u>Open Space and Natural Features</u> | | |
| CONSERVE THE NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND ENHANCE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THE OPEN SPACE OF THE REGION. | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to provide sufficient recreation services, open space and access to a variety of recreational opportunities for all District residents, workers, and visitors. | Preservation of the natural and agricultural resource base. |

Proposed Federal Goal

Comparable D.C. Goal

Comparable COG Goal

Environment

ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to attain and maintain air quality levels supporting a safe, healthy and satisfying environment in all parts of the city.

The fundamental goal of the air quality planning process is to attain the national ambient air quality standards by 1987, and to maintain them thereafter.

(Included in Federal statement) 3/

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have an adequate supply of drinking water of a safe and healthy quality and to provide and properly maintain a distribution system to meet the District's needs.

Water Resources goals are directed toward restoring the integrity of the Nation's waters, eliminating pollution discharges into navigable waters by 1985, achieving water quality which provides for aquatic life and water recreation, and prohibiting toxic pollutant discharge in toxic amounts.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have water resources of high quality within the District.

Develop and manage the transportation system to support the achievement of air quality standards for the Region in accordance with Clean Air Amendments of 1977. 4/

(Included in Federal statement) 3/

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have high levels of community sanitation and public hygiene.

(Included in Federal statement) 3/

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve and maintain effective management of solid waste which contributes to a safe, healthful and satisfying environment.

(Included in Federal statement) 3/

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve the control and reduction of noise in the District of Columbia to levels that contribute to a safe, healthful and satisfying environment.

Through coordination and planning among area noise control programs, the number of residents in the metropolitan area exposed to noise levels which adversely affect their health and welfare will be significantly reduced.

Energy Resources

CONSERVE ENERGY RESOURCES.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve and maintain efficient use of energy, sufficient energy supplies, and the maximum use of new and plentiful energy sources.

Energy-efficient land use. 6/

Energy-efficient residential dwelling units. 7/

Energy-efficient office and commercial buildings.

Energy-efficient transportation. 8/

Proposed Federal Goal

Comparable D.C. Goal

Comparable COG Goal

Energy Resources (Continued)

Energy efficiency in local government activities.

Public awareness of energy conservation.

Local preparedness for energy supply emergencies.

Develop and manage the transportation system to support national goals for energy conservation. 5/

Transportation

PROMOTE ADEQUATE SYSTEMS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF RESIDENTS, EMPLOYEES, VISITORS, AND GOODS, TO, FROM, AND WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to assure the movement of all residents, workers, and visitors throughout the city to support the effective functioning of all city activities.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have efficient and equitable movements of goods and services throughout the city.

Develop a transportation system which supports the Region's Metropolitan Growth Policy of promoting a more compact development pattern to conserve air, water, land, and energy resources. Use both land development and transportation planning strategies and measures to achieve this goal.

Develop and manage the transportation system to support the achievement of air quality standards for the Region in accordance with the Clean Air Amendments of 1977. 4/

Develop and manage the transportation system to support national goals for energy conservation. 5/

Manage the transportation system through coordinated operating, regulatory, and service policies to achieve management efficiency and productivity for the system as a whole.

Provide improved transit accessibility and transportation services to the transportation disadvantaged, including the elderly and handicapped, the poor, minority population groups, and the isolated communities.

Proposed Federal Goal

Comparable D.C. Goal

Comparable COG Goal

(Included in Federal statement) 3/

Develop a more rational allocation of flights among the three major carrier airports serving the Washington metropolitan area based on system capability, current area growth projections, and environmental impacts.

Energy-efficient transportation. 5/

Tourists and Visitors

ACCOMMODATE TOURISTS AND VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN AN EFFICIENT, ATTRACTIVE, AND INFORMATIVE MANNER.

Intergovernmental Coordination and Public Participation

PROMOTE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL PLANNING FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to support regional goals, policies and working relationships that are fair and equitable to all residents of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Quality of Life

It is the overall Goal of the District of Columbia to have a good quality of life for all residents, workers and visitors in the city.

Perceptions

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to convey accurate perceptions of the city.

Human Relations

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have stable and equitable human relations.

Urban Design

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve the enhancement and effective functioning of the city's natural and man-made systems.

Health Services

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have high quality, comprehensive, community-based health services that are

| <u>Proposed Federal Goal</u> | <u>Comparable D.C. Goal</u> | <u>Comparable COG Goal</u> |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Income Maintenance and Economic Self-Support</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer income maintenance and support services for those in need to the maximum extent possible, and to enable dependent persons to become more self-supporting. | --- |
| <u>Social Services</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer a comprehensive range of community-based social services for those in need. | --- |
| <u>Education</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to offer opportunities for a high quality of education to all District residents. | --- |
| <u>History and Culture</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to increase awareness of, and access to facilities, places and activities essential to residents and visitors understanding of their culture and history. | --- |
| <u>Public Safety</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to secure the rights and safety of its residents, workers, and visitors, and the protection of property, and to achieve equal justice under the law and a fair and efficient resolution of disputes in the courts. | --- |
| <u>Human Services for those with Special Needs</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to promote human services for children and youth, older adults, the handicapped and others needing special services. | --- |
| <u>Economic Performance</u> | --- | Improve the overall economic vitality of the Washington Region. |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have a high performance economy within the District corporate borders. | |
| <u>Minority Economic Participation</u> | --- | --- |
| --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to seek ownership, management and job opportunities for Blacks, Hispanics, women, residents of the District who may be under-represented in the local economy. | --- |

| <u>Proposed Federal Goal</u> | <u>Comparable D.C. Goal</u> | <u>Comparable COG Goal</u> |
|--|--|--|
| Consumer Interests --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve consumer rights and protection and increase the availability of essential commercial goods and services throughout the District. | --- |
| Public Revenue --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to meet future public revenue needs without significant increases in the tax burden on the people of the city. | --- |
| Tax Equity --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to maintain a tax system which is progressive, which requires those who benefit from public services to pay their fare proportion of the costs and which treats all similarly situated taxpayers similarly. | --- |
| Community Partnerships --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to achieve economic objectives in all parts of the city through partnerships among residents, government, businessmen, and institutions. | --- |
| The Downtown --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have a productive vital and attractive downtown. | --- |
| Housing and Community Development --- | It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have good housing at an affordable cost for all District residents in communities that have access to services, facilities, and opportunities to meet the residents' needs. | Provide adequate housing opportunities in suitable residential living environments for all households in the Washington metropolitan area. Provide equal access to housing opportunities and eliminate discriminatory practices in the sales, rental, and financing of housing. |

Proposed Federal Goal

Comparable D.C. Goal

Comparable GOC Goal

Housing and Community Development (Continued)

Encourage residential development which supports orderly, economic growth, is coordinated with the provision of public services, and is consistent with protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources.

Equal opportunity and access to jobs and housing. 1/

Energy-efficient residential dwelling units. 2/

Land Use

It is the Goal of the District of Columbia to have efficient use of land resources within legal, environmental and other public policy constraints to meet neighborhood, community and city-wide needs, and help foster other city goals.

Energy-efficient land use. 6/

Compact Development

Efficient use of existing public services capabilities and extension of new public services to support more compact development patterns.

A compact development pattern to conserve the Region's air, water, land, and energy resources.

Protection and use of environmentally sensitive areas to shape urban development.

Recognize the great value of existing urban and rural communities outside of designated centers and preserve and enhance the vitality of those areas.

- 1/ As this goal is applicable to two subject areas, it is listed under both Job and Income and Housing.
- 2/ Addressed in a separate District policy statement.
- 3/ Addressed in the proposed Federal goals statement as an objective.
- 4/ As this goal is applicable to two subject areas, it is listed under both Environment and Transportation.
- 5/ As this goal is applicable to two subject areas, it is listed under both Energy Resources and Transportation.
- 6/ As this goal is applicable to two subject areas, it is listed under both Energy Resources and Land Use.
- 7/ As this goal is applicable to two subject areas, it is listed under both Energy Resources and Housing and Community Development.

Sources: The District goals are contained in the District of Columbia Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies Act of 1978, which was enacted into law on March 3, 1979, and reviewed for Federal interest by the Commission, on November 1, 1979. The goals of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) were recently expressed in its Metropolitan Policy Guide. The Policy Guide was adopted by COG in December 1980.

The following terms used herein shall, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, be construed to have the following meanings:

National Capital Region or Region: The District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and all cities now or hereafter existing in Maryland or Virginia within the geographic area bounded by the outer boundaries of the combined area of said counties.

National Capital: The District of Columbia and territory owned by the United States within the National Capital Region outside the District of Columbia.

L'Enfant Plan: The body of designs and plans for the original City of Washington which were promulgated by President George Washington and recognized by Congress as the general work of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, notably as subsequently laid out by the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia government according to the "King Plats of the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, 1803."

L'Enfant City: The area laid out in 1791 by Pierre L'Enfant, and extended by the McMillan Commission in 1901, bordered by Rock Creek Park, on the west, Florida Avenue on the north and Florida Avenue extended on the northeast to the Anacostia River and on the southwest by the Potomac River.

Historic Features: Specific physical properties (e.g., districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects) and the general physical framework (e.g., scenic views and vistas, special streets and places) by which the history and prehistory of the National Capital remain evident in primarily man-made or influenced forms.

Historic Properties: Prehistoric and historic districts, sites, places, areas, buildings, structures and objects significant in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and including artifacts, records and remains which are related to such districts, sites, places, areas, buildings, structures and objects. Prehistory refers to the history of man in the period prior to recorded events.

Natural Features: The landscape characteristics of the National Capital and its environs such as forests, meadows, hills, valleys, rivers, and streams which are distinctive, outstanding, or prominent.

McMillan Plan: The body of plans for the systematic improvement and extension of parks and public buildings sponsored by Senator James McMillan on behalf of the U.S. Senate in 1901 and set forth in "Report of the Park Commission" (Senate Document No. 166), 1902, as subsequently realized under guidance of the Architect of the Capitol, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Fort Circle Parks: The park system of scenic hills, historic Civil War forts, and their interconnections in the District of Columbia.

Federal Facilities: Buildings, installations, structures, or land owned or leased by the Federal government.

Urban Design: The integration of urban and natural features into understandable patterns which are composed in skillful or artistic arrangements of city or town-like development and can be appreciated as a whole.

Urban Design Framework: The skeletal structure of urban design components which contribute to one's sense of place and orientation.

Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital
Federal Goals for the National Capital

PROPOSED
ELEMENT

November 5, 1981

National Capital Planning Commission

1325 G. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20576

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>PAGE</u> |
|---|-------------|
| PREFACE | 1 |
| PURPOSE | 2 |
| SUMMARY | 3 |
| FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL | |
| o Future Capital | 5 |
| o Federal Facilities | 7 |
| o Federal Employment | 9 |
| o Diplomatic and International Functions | 11 |
| o Preservation and Historic Features | 13 |
| o Open Space and Natural Features | 15 |
| o Environment | 17 |
| o Energy Resources | 19 |
| o Transportation | 21 |
| o Tourists and Visitors | 23 |
| o Intergovernmental Coordination and Public Participation | 25 |
| DEFINITIONS | 26 |

PREFACE

This Federal element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital has been prepared pursuant to Section 4(a) of the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended.

It identifies Federal planning goals for the National Capital. It includes goals - the future development of the National Capital, Federal facilities and Federal employment, diplomatic and international functions, preservation and historic features, open space and natural features, environment, energy resources, transportation, and tourists and visitors - for use in the preparation of other elements of the Comprehensive Plan and for other purposes. Additionally, some of the general objectives to be achieved in accomplishing the goals are stated.

Role and Functions of the Commission

The Commission is the central planning agency for the Federal government in the National Capital Region. It is responsible for the coordination of all Federal planning activities in the Region. It has three principal functions:

- 1) comprehensive planning to ensure the orderly development of the National Capital and to preserve its important natural and historical features;
- 2) master and project plan and program review, and, 3) multi-year Federal capital improvements program programming for the Region.

Among other Commission responsibilities are the review of zoning changes or amendments, street and alley closings, and preparation and adoption of urban renewal plans in the District of Columbia; the coordination of Federal planning and developments with local, regional, and state agencies; and the Federal interest review of public and private plans and undertakings under OMB Circular A-95.

The Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital

The Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital is a statement of goals, planning criteria and policies for the growth and development of the National Capital and consists of both Federal and District elements. The Commission's comprehensive planning function involves preparation and adoption of Federal elements as well as review for Federal interest of District elements.

The District elements of the Comprehensive Plan are prepared by the Mayor, through the District of Columbia Office of Planning and Development, and adopted by the Council of the District of Columbia. The District Council adopted the District's Goals and Policies element on March 3, 1979. The element was reviewed for Federal interest by the Commission on November 1, 1979.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this element is to identify for Federal, District of Columbia, and other governmental authorities, nongovernmental agencies and groups, and the public, Federal planning goals for the National Capital and to provide guidance to:

- (a) the Commission in its review of Federal agency plans and programs in the Region;
- (b) the Commission in its Federal interest review of District elements of the Comprehensive Plan;
- (c) Federal agencies in their planning of Federal Facilities;
- (d) local, regional, and state agencies in the preparation of their plans and programs in the Region which may affect Federal interests or functions of the Federal Establishment in the National Capital and the Commission in its Federal interest review of such plans and review of public and private undertakings under OMB Circular A-95.

SUMMARY

FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

- FOSTER A CAPITAL WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION.
- PROVIDE FOR THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL ORDER AND BEAUTY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
- DEPLOY THE FEDERAL WORK FORCE IN MANNER THAT ENHANCES THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANDS EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.
- FACILITATE THE EFFICIENT EXERCISE AND SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS IN HARMONY WITH THE PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
- PRESERVE THE IMPORTANT HISTORIC FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL WHILE PERMITTING NEW DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS RESPECTFUL OF THESE FEATURES.
- CONSERVE THE NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND ENHANCE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND THE OPEN SPACE OF THE REGION.
- ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT.
- CONSERVE ENERGY RESOURCES.
- PROMOTE ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION OF RESIDENTS, EMPLOYEES, VISITORS, AND GOODS, TO, FROM, AND WITHIN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION.
- ACCOMMODATE TOURISTS AND VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL IN AN EFFICIENT, ATTRACTIVE, AND INFORMATIVE MANNER.
- PROMOTE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL PLANNING IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FEDERAL GOALS FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

FUTURE CAPITAL

Background

One of the distinctive features of our Nation's Capital is that from the beginning it has been set apart for the special purpose of serving as the seat of government. No one visiting Washington can fail to recognize that the Government established here in the 18th Century was something new in the world, and that the men who created it were fully conscious of the great enterprise on which they had embarked. The plans for the Federal City, as drawn for the first President by Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant, began with the location of the principal buildings of the new Government and the great avenues that would connect them. Just as the new Government was not founded on small aspirations, neither did Washington or L'Enfant make any little plans. The Capital they conceived was not intended to be completed in the life of one administration, or one generation. They designed a Capital of a great nation: building it would become the work of that nation.

Every generation in our history has contributed to this work. The appearance of the National Capital has been a matter of continued Federal interest. Down through the years those responsible have been essentially faithful to the original vision of President Washington and his inspired city planner.

The McMillan Plan at the beginning of this century reiterated the essential principles of the L'Enfant scheme. The McMillan Plan called for the construction of the Mall, the Lincoln Memorial, the Arlington Bridge, Arlington National Cemetery, and public buildings just north of the connecting central green space.

With the creation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1926, the plans for the Capital were further advanced, and in 1952, the National Capital Planning Commission was given the charge to "plan the appropriate and orderly development of the National Capital and the conservation of the important natural and historical features thereof."

The Capital has grown into a metropolitan region of 3 million people and continues to mature as the seat of the Federal government and the Nation's major center of international activity. Its continuing development should instill a sense of national pride, provide current and historic evidence of the accomplishments of this Nation, and reflect the prestige and dignity of its institutions.

More than a century and a half of interaction between man-made plans and a unique natural setting has produced a modern Capital with the timeless beauty of rise and river, street and circle, dome and diagonal, monument and mall, that fastens itself on the imagination. By continued careful, coordinated, and comprehensive planning the future of the National Capital will be structured and the great designs of the past extended and reinforced to foster a Capital worthy of a great Nation.

FUTURE CAPITAL

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

FOSTER A CAPITAL WORTHY OF A GREAT NATION . . . by

- (a) guiding its development as the seat of the Federal government with the maintenance of a comprehensive, coordinated, and consistent plan for the National Capital;
- (b) promoting its continuing development as the Nation's primary international diplomatic center;
- (c) encouraging its growth as a cosmopolitan center displaying the cultural, technological, and scientific achievements of our society;
- (d) providing for the commemoration of the people and events important to the Nation's heritage;
- (e) promoting a visually satisfying environment which combines harmoniously the best examples of a contemporary style with those of a valuable heritage.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

Background

Federal Facilities, in their location and design, must provide for the efficient and economic operation of Federal agencies as well as convenient access to the public. In the development of the National Capital over the past 180 years, public buildings to house the permanent offices of the government have been built to promote the expeditious conduct of governmental functions and as a source of national pride. They provide visual testimony to the dignity, enterprise, vigor, and stability of our system of government.

Currently, Federal agencies occupy over 170 million square feet of owned and leased space in 750 different locations in the Region. More than half of this building space is located in the District of Columbia. About 80 percent of the total Federally occupied space in the Region is government owned. However, leasing has become a major factor influencing the distribution of Federal space within the Region not only because of its increasing magnitude, but also because of its flexibility in changing locations.

Through effective planning, design, and management of Federal Facilities the benefits of continuing efficiency and economy can be achieved. When appropriate, multi-use and diverse activities at Federal Facilities can contribute to the vitality of the surrounding locality and landscape settings and civic art can enrich the environment.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

PROVIDE FOR THE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE
FEDERAL ESTABLISHMENT WHILE CONTRIBUTING TO THE GENERAL
ORDER AND BEAUTY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL . . . by

- (a) providing planning guidance and promoting effective planning, management and use of Federal Facilities within the Region;
- (b) anticipating the future needs of the Federal Establishment and planning for their appropriate and efficient accommodation;
- (c) encouraging excellence in the design of Federal buildings, parks, and monuments to reflect the appropriate character and image of the Federal government and the finest architectural thought;
- (d) promoting the expression of an urban design framework for the National Capital in all Federal Facility plans;
- (e) promoting landscape settings and civic art at Federal Facilities that will contribute to the aesthetic character and quality of the National Capital;
- (f) assuring that Federal Facilities are compatible with their surroundings and make a positive contribution to their environment;
- (g) promoting and planning for the location of monuments and memorials, sculpture and murals, fountains and public gardens throughout the National Capital;
- (h) encouraging mixed uses within Federal buildings when economically feasible and consistent with the building design;
- (i) encouraging the maintenance of Federal Facilities and grounds in a manner befitting their location in the Nation's Capital, reflecting the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of our system of government;
- (j) promoting the use of existing Federal Facilities with preference given to installations served by public transit;
- (k) providing for essential national defense facilities in the Region to protect the seat of government.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Background

The basic strength of the economy of the National Capital Region rests in the activities of national government conducted here. Although the Federal share of the total regional employment has declined over the past quarter century, the Federal government continues to be the single largest employer in the Region. Federal employment in the Region now exceeds 421,000 employees and if past trends continue it could reach over 480,000 by the Year 2000. Indications are that for each new Federal civilian employee, one additional non-Federal job is generated to provide consumer-type goods and services or housekeeping-type goods and services necessary for the operations of Federal agencies. Additionally, 2.2 non-Federal jobs in various ancillary industries, population support or industry support activities are generated. Consequently, about 3.2 non-Federal jobs are anticipated in the Region for each new Federal job.

Not only does the size of the Federal work force influence the regional economy, but the distribution of Federal employees within the Region can also have positive impacts on local development and redevelopment. It is important, therefore, that the location of Federal employment concentrations be coordinated with the development policies and objectives of local, regional, and state agencies as well as meeting the requirements of Federal agencies.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

DEPLOY THE FEDERAL WORK FORCE IN A MANNER THAT ENHANCES
THE EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES AND
STRENGTHENS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANDS EMPLOYMENT
OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION . . . by

- (a) anticipating the future Federal work force and planning for their needs;
- (b) coordinating both Federally-owned and leased employment locations with the development policies and objectives of local, regional, and state agencies within the Region, and programming growth within public service capacities;
- (c) supporting variable work schedules for Federal employees to reduce adverse transportation impacts, air pollution, and to conserve energy resources;
- (d) promoting Federal employment sites located so that low and moderate income housing on a nondiscriminatory basis is available for employees within a reasonable distance.
- (e) encouraging the location of proposed Federal employment concentrations in appropriate areas served by Metro and other forms of public transit.

DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Background

Diplomatic and international functions are located in Washington because it is the seat of the national government. The responsibility of a diplomatic mission is representation of its national interest to the U.S. Government. Proximity to the State Department and other Federal agencies involved in international activities is fundamental to the efficient exercise of this responsibility.

Major Pierre L'Enfant in the plan for the new capital specified that Foreign Missions, or "embassies," were to be located along the Mall, which was to be the Grand Avenue of the city. It is significant that embassies of foreign nations were to be accorded such physical prominence in the original design of the Nation's Capital. Although this part of the L'Enfant Plan was never implemented, prominence and prestigious locations remain important considerations to foreign representatives.

Today, Washington is host to 141 Foreign Diplomatic Missions and 18 officially recognized International Agencies.

DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS

Goal*

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

FACILITATE THE EFFICIENT EXERCISE AND SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE
OF DIPLOMATIC AND INTERNATIONAL FUNCTIONS IN HARMONY WITH THE
PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL . . . by

- (a) planning locations which satisfy the operational requirements of Foreign Missions and International Agencies so as to further the efficient conduct of relations between the United States and other nations;
- (b) planning locations that are compatible with the existing and future development of the National Capital and contribute to its qualities;
- (c) retaining existing locations and selecting new locations for Foreign Missions and International Agencies in areas of compatible land uses with environmental amenities appropriate for the function, with special care given to protecting residential areas;
- (d) assuring a choice of locations suitable to Foreign Mission and International Agency functions in reasonable proximity to Federal offices and other Foreign Missions and International Agencies with which they interact;
- (e) encouraging Foreign Missions and International Agencies to locate on sites and in structures that reflect the prestige and dignity of their functions and, at the same time, contribute to the overall design of the National Capital.

* Adopted by the Commission as part of the Foreign Missions and International Agencies element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital on October 6, 1977.

PRESERVATION AND HISTORIC FEATURES

Background

The unique importance of the physical appearance of the National Capital and the significance of its history to the entire Nation have been recognized since the Federal District was established and a special plan commissioned to guide its development. The National Capital is a place where landmarks have been created as often as they have evolved, where the physical fabric has traditionally reflected a conscious desire to build a capital worthy of the Nation. In its three dimensions, it is an exhibit to the talents and capacities of planners, architects, landscape architects and other artists and designers throughout the history of the country. It is also a three-dimensional exhibit of the contributions of hundreds of thousands of persons who have made the Capital their home and been part of its development, and to the foresight and exertions of legislators, Presidents, officials and citizens from elsewhere in the Nation.

Although interest in and planning for the preservation of important historic and prehistoric districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects have increased dramatically throughout the Region in recent years, long neglect and accelerated urbanization still frequently bring about the loss or harmful alteration of features significant to the National heritage.

The identification, recognition, protection and enhancement of important historic features of the National Capital as well as of a limited group of non-Federal properties of specific National Capital interest in the remainder of the Region are of prime concern. It is necessary to provide a coordinated series of policies together with appropriate implementation proposals to insure that these irreplaceable historic resources of Federal interest in the Region continue to exist in productive harmony with modern society for the benefit of those who live and work here and for future generations of Americans whose Capital this is.

PRESERVATION AND HISTORIC FEATURES

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

PRESERVE THE IMPORTANT HISTORIC FEATURES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL
WHILE PERMITTING NEW DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS RESPECTFUL OF THESE
FEATURES . . . by

- (a) identifying, designating, protecting and enhancing Historic Properties of Federal interest in the District of Columbia and under Federal ownership or control in the remainder of the National Capital Region;
- (b) identifying, recognizing, protecting and enhancing non-Federal Historic Properties of Federal interest in the remainder of the National Capital Region outside of the District of Columbia;
- (c) encouraging public and private involvement in the preservation of such Historic Properties;
- (d) supporting a coordinated Federal and District of Columbia government program for preserving the important Historic Features of the National Capital;
- (e) preserving and enhancing the urban spaces, circles, squares, and plazas generated by the L'Enfant Plan and McMillan Plan and the unique views and vistas of the National Capital;
- (f) promoting continuity in the planning of the historic design framework of the National Capital as generated by the L'Enfant and McMillan Plans, and protecting their important intangible, as well as tangible qualities such as the setting, system of streets and intended character of development.

OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL FEATURES

Background

The National Capital has a setting of great natural beauty and has benefited over the years from far-sighted planning that has provided the attractive parks and the open space qualities we enjoy today. The unique role the Federal government plays in the provision of parks and open space in the National Capital can be traced back to the original plan for the city that included nearly 640 acres of land to be held by the Federal government for public and park purposes. Today the open space qualities of the National Capital are enhanced not only the extensive system of national parks in the Region, but also by Federal installations such as the National Arboretum and the Beltsville Agriculture Research Center and others. Federal land in open space use in the National Capital currently is over 74,000 acres, of which 7,300 acres are in the District of Columbia.

The need to conserve the natural areas and protect stream valleys in the National Capital was recognized early and advanced when Rock Creek Park was acquired "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States." The sites where events important in the nation's history and where its monuments and memorials are located are also significant contributions to the landscape setting of the National Capital. The Mall, stretching from the Capitol westward to the Potomac shore, is one of the world's great urban open spaces.

At the turn of the century, the McMillan Plan initiated the creation of an extensive open space system that incorporated shoreline parks along the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, a continuous parkway linking historic civil war forts, and the extension and improvement of the Mall. Improved public access to the rivers and trails for pedestrian and bicycle continuity throughout the system are as yet not complete.

The development of landscape parkways to provide attractive gateways to the National Capital was began with the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the occasion of the bicentennial of the first President's birth. This concept was expanded to a 25 mile system into other parts of the Region by the construction of the Baltimore-Washington and Suitland Parkways. As the area continues to grow, these parkway entrances to the National Capital will require continuing attention to maintain their gateway features.

In addition to their other functions, Federal open space areas provide recreational, educational and cultural opportunities for tourists, visitors and residents. The use of these areas for multiple activities should be encouraged and expanded consistent with the protection of the area's natural features.

OPEN SPACE AND NATURAL FEATURES

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

CONSERVE THE NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AND ENHANCE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND OPEN SPACE OF THE REGION . . . by

- (a) protecting the national open space and park networks from adverse impacts and promoting a continuation of the park-like quality and character for the National Capital;
- (b) conserving and enhancing the natural setting of the National Capital;
- (c) promoting a system of shoreline parks which maximize public access along the shores of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers;
- (d) protecting environmentally sensitive areas, stream valleys and areas of natural beauty which are under Federal control;
- (e) maintaining and conserving Federal open space as a means of shaping and enhancing urban growth areas;
- (f) protecting and enhancing the network of open spaces and parks, squares, circles, and triangles which are the legacies of the L'Enfant Plan and McMillian Plan and serve as places for documenting our national heritage;
- (g) providing activities and facilities for visitors which serve as educational, and cultural, and recreational attractions in the national open space system in the Region, while protecting Natural Features and Historic Features;
- (h) providing for a trail system for pedestrian and bicycle continuity along shorelines, the Fort Circle Parks, as well as connecting with other regional, state, and local park systems;
- (i) continuing to maintain and develop a system of attractive gateways to the National Capital for visitors and tourists via parkways, scenic roads, and other transportation facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

Background

The National Capital Region has many environmental problems, some more severe than others: aircraft noise pollution; degradation of water quality in the streams and waterways; non-point source pollution; periodic inadequate flow in the Potomac River; increase in solid wastes generation and problems of disposal; and depletion of our natural resources. Some of the land and water areas have already sustained damage. There must be a vigorous and concerted effort to enhance the quality of the environment in the Region before more damage occurs.

The protection of human health, safety, and welfare, and the conservation of resources is vital to maintaining desirable living and working conditions in the Region. Maintaining the quality of the environment and conserving natural resources requires careful planning and management in both public and private endeavors. All levels of government must work cooperatively to aid in the mitigation of environmental problems.

* Derived from the Federal Environment element of the Comprehensive Plan for the National Capital adopted by the Commission on February 5, 1981.

ENVIRONMENT

Goal*

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

ENHANCE THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT . . . by

- (a) encouraging the achievement of Federal air quality standards in the Region to minimize adverse effects of air pollution on human health and the environment;
- (b) encouraging compatability between noise exposure limits and land use planning to eliminate human stress and health damage resulting from hazardous and disruptive noise levels;
- (c) achieving and maintaining a high level of water quality and improving the water-related recreational potential of rivers and streams;
- (d) enhancing the aesthetic and ecological beneficial effects of the Region's rivers, streams, and estuaries, and protecting and preserving aquatic and terrestrial resources;
- (e) supporting the control of storm water runoff and point and non-point sources of pollutants, and insuring adequate wastewater treatment facilities in the Region;
- (f) assuring an adequate supply of high quality, potable water;
- (g) conserving and reducing consumption of the water supply;
- (h) encouraging adequate and efficient systems for the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by Federal agencies, and avoiding adverse effects associated with the disposal of toxic substances and hazardous wastes;
- (i) maximizing the recovery of resources and energy from solid wastes;
- (j) encouraging wise use, conservation, and development of inter-related land and water resources, and protecting and maintaining natural and cultural floodplain and wetland values, resources, and benefits;
- (k) protecting and preserving the recharge areas of high yield aquifers, and supporting the use of aquifers as a complementary water supply resource;
- (l) recognizing the relationship between land development and natural soil characteristics and limitations, and minimizing damaging effects of erosion and sedimentation;
- (m) protecting and enhancing the visual, recreational and environmental quality amenities and functions afforded by woodland, street trees, and vegetation areas;
- (n) preserving, protecting, and enhancing wildlife and aquatic habitats as an integral component of the ecological system.

ENERGY RESOURCES

Background

The lack of balance between energy consumption and national energy resources is a cause of national concern. The Comptroller General estimates that the Federal government uses two to three percent of the total energy consumed in the Nation each year. National and regional energy management objectives can be promoted by conservation of energy at Federal Facilities and by the use of resources that are plentiful.

Federal agencies are in the forefront of efforts to save energy resources that are scarce by utilizing energy conservation practices at Federal Facilities. These efforts can be further enhanced. Energy efficient systems can be incorporated into Federal buildings, and their location and design can be selected to take full advantage of renewable and alternative energy sources and energy efficient building technology can be promoted. The use of transportation alternatives that conserve energy can also be encouraged.

ENERGY RESOURCES

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

CONSERVE ENERGY RESOURCES . . . by

- (a) promoting the conservation of energy at Federal Facilities and reducing the consumption of non-renewable energy resources;
- (b) maximizing the recovery of resources and energy from solid wastes;
- (c) encouraging building design and location of Federal Facilities which take full advantage of alternative energy sources and are energy efficient;
- (d) promoting the development and use of renewable and alternative energy sources;
- (e) encouraging continued and expanded energy efficient technologies;
- (f) minimizing environmental damage resulting from the production and use of energy at Federal Facilities;
- (g) supporting national and regional energy management objectives;
- (h) promoting transportation alternatives and practices that conserve energy.

TRANSPORTATION

Background

The Region's transportation systems provide the access to all Federal Facilities. The primary Federal use of the systems is about 660,000 daily two way commuting trips of Federal employees, nearly 12 percent of the total of all trips in the Region each day. In addition, persons doing business with Federal agencies generate another 45,000 trips a day. The majority of these trips are imposed on the highway system.

The Federal Establishment requires adequate systems of highway, transit, rail, and air transportation to, from, and within the Region for the efficient movement of employees, visitors, and goods to serve its needs. The completion of the regional Metrorail system will improve the efficiency and convenience of Federal employee work trips, relieve traffic congestion, and improve environmental conditions. Improvements in all systems will benefit Federal users.

Tourists and visitors use variety of transportation modes to come to the National Capital, but most arrive by auto. Accommodating vehicles at Federal Facilities is a constant problem and should be in accordance with the availability of alternative transportation modes and commercial parking. The optimum use of rail and air transportation facilities serving the Region should be encouraged consistent with environmental constraints. Extension of the Metrorail system to Dulles International Airport would make the use of that facility more attractive and convenient.

TRANSPORTATION

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

PROMOTE ADEQUATE SYSTEMS FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF RESIDENTS,
EMPLOYEES, VISITORS, AND GOODS TO, FROM, AND WITHIN THE
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION . . . by

- (a) encouraging completion of the Regional Metrorail System in a timely manner and an extension to Dulles International Airport;
- (b) encouraging improved rapid rail service between Washington and the Northeast Corridor cities and restored use of Washington's rail terminal facility;
- (c) encouraging co-location or location in reasonably close proximity to each other of transportation modes, their rights-of-way, and terminal facilities;
- (d) encouraging the optimum use of air transportation facilities serving the Region consistent with environmental constraints;
- (e) ensuring adequate public transportation to areas of the Region with high Federal employee populations which are transit dependents;
- (f) supporting Federal parking at a level that assumes maximum use of public transit and all forms of ride sharing;
- (g) supporting the provision of parking for visitors and tourists in accordance with the availability of alternative transportation modes and commercial parking.

TOURISTS AND VISITORS

Background

Tourists and visitors come to Washington to view the Nation's monuments and memorials and public buildings, to explore the artifacts of history and culture and the technological and scientific achievements our society displayed in the Museums on the Mall and in other Federal Facilities, to witness government in action, to petition their representatives, and to conduct 'business' with government.

Tourism is second only to the Federal government as a generator of economic activity and last year was responsible for the expenditure of over a billion dollars in the Region. The Smithsonian Institution recorded 21 million visits to the museums during the 1980; 7 million of which were to its star attraction, the Air and Space Museum. The popularity of Washington as a tourist attraction and convention center is in large part due to the presence of the seat of the Federal government, its historic features and cultural activities.

It is estimated by the Washington D.C. Convention and Visitors Association, that the 1980's will see between 4 and 5 million visitors to Washington each year. It will be necessary to continue accommodating these visitors at Federal Facilities in an efficient, convenient and attractive manner.

Thousands of foreign visitors and tourists come to the National Capital each year and their numbers are increasing. As Washington continues to grow as a cosmopolitan center the need for providing multi-lingual information and signs, as well as personnel that speak several languages at major Federal visitor facilities, is becoming increasingly apparent.

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

ACCOMMODATE TOURISTS AND VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL
CAPITAL IN AN EFFICIENT, ATTRACTIVE, AND INFORMATIVE
MANNER . . . by

- (a) assuring that Federal Facilities that attract visitors and tourists are easily accessible;
- (b) including within the national open space system and other appropriate Federal Facilities, services and amenities for visitors and tourists;
- (c) creating a safe and pleasant environment for pedestrian movement within the central monumental area;
- (d) encouraging outdoor educational, cultural, and recreational activities for visitors and tourists on the Mall and in other Federal open space areas;
- (e) promoting the use of public transit and other alternatives to the private auto by visitors and tourists;
- (f) encouraging the provision of multi-lingual services, signs, and information and convenient currency exchange and other services oriented to international visitors and tourists;
- (g) encouraging the provision of space in Federal Facilities for visitors and tourists to obtain information about and to observe governmental operations.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Background

The National Capital Region encompasses an area of about 2,500 square miles, including the District of Columbia and portions of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the State of Maryland. Its 1980 population was 2,948,225. The Region contains numerous local governments including the sixteen that are members of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments.

Federally-owned and leased facilities are located throughout the Region. Although there is a significant concentration of Federal land and employment in the District of Columbia, an estimated 90 percent of all Federally-owned land and about 45 percent of all Federal employment is located in the Maryland and Virginia portions of the Region. The Commission and Federal agencies must, therefore, work closely with authorities in jurisdictions in which their facilities are located or are proposed to be located and with the affected community groups in these areas.

The Commission has adopted policies which provide for public participation in its planning and plan review activities to insure that a wide range of view points is available to it prior to its taking action.

Under the National Capital Planning Act of 1952, as amended, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and OMB Circular A-95, the Commission continues to work closely with affected local, sub-regional, regional and state (non-Federal) agencies and refers all proposed Federal planning and development policies, plans and programs to them for review and comment prior to any Commission action.

In view of the extent of Federal activities and facilities in the Region, the Commission is interested in and reviews proposed planning and development policies, plans and programs initiated by non-Federal agencies in order to identify what, if any, impact they may have on Federal activities and interests in the Region. In making these reviews, the Commission consults with affected Federal agencies and forwards consolidated Federal planning comments and recommendations to the sponsoring non-Federal agency.

The Commission, as the central planning agency for the Federal Government in the Region, can strongly promote intergovernmental cooperation and public participation in the preparation and review of Federal policies, plans and programs in the Region.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Goal

It is a goal of the Federal Government to:

PROMOTE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION OF, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
IN FEDERAL PLANNING FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL . . . by

- (a) coordinating Federal plans and projects with local, sub-regional, regional and state (non-Federal) plans and programs for the development of the Region;
- (b) providing for public participation in the preparation and review by the Commission of Federal plans, projects, and capital improvement program;
- (c) coordinating Federal comprehensive planning and capital improvement programming with non-Federal planning and programming in the Region;
- (d) encouraging Federal agencies planning development projects to participate in the Commission's "early consultation" program in order to inform non-Federal officials about such projects prior to their submission to the Commission;
- (e) assisting Federal agencies in resolving issues with affected non-Federal agencies and community groups in preparing proposed policies, plans and programs;
- (f) coordinating the Federal interest review of local, regional, sub-regional, and state plans, programs with Federal agencies in the Region;
- (g) utilizing long-range plans, master plans, and capital improvement programs of Federal agencies in the Region to foster intergovernmental planning coordination;
- (h) participating in the Cooperative Forecasting Process with the Metropolitan Council of Governments and local governments to forecast future population, households and employment in the Region.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms used herein shall, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context, be construed to have the following meanings:

National Capital Region or Region: The District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince William Counties in Virginia, and all cities now or hereafter existing in Maryland or Virginia within the geographic area bounded by the outer boundaries of the combined area of said counties.

National Capital: The District of Columbia and territory owned by the United States within the National Capital Region outside the District of Columbia.

L'Enfant Plan: The body of designs and plans for the original City of Washington which were promulgated by President George Washington and recognized by Congress as the general work of Pierre Charles L'Enfant, notably as subsequently laid out by the Office of the Surveyor of the District of Columbia government according to the "King Plats of the City of Washington in the District of Columbia, 1803."

L'Enfant City: The area laid out in 1791 by Pierre L'Enfant, and extended by the McMillan Commission in 1901, bordered by Rock Creek Park, on the west, Florida Avenue on the north and Florida Avenue extended on the northeast to the Anacostia River and on the southwest by the Potomac River.

Historic Features: Specific physical properties (e.g., districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects) and the general physical framework (e.g., scenic views and vistas, special streets and places) by which the history and prehistory of the National Capital remain evident in primarily man-made or influenced forms.

Historic Properties: Prehistoric and historic districts, sites, places, areas, buildings, structures and objects significant in history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture and including artifacts, records and remains which are related to such districts, sites, places, areas, buildings, structures and objects. Prehistory refers to the history of man in the period prior to recorded events.

Natural Features: The landscape characteristics of the National Capital and its environs such as forests, meadows, hills, valleys, rivers, and streams which are distinctive, outstanding, or prominent.

McMillan Plan: The body of plans for the systematic improvement and extension of parks and public buildings sponsored by Senator James McMillan on behalf of the U.S. Senate in 1901 and set forth in "Report of the Park Commission" (Senate Document No. 166), 1902, as subsequently realized under guidance of the Architect of the Capitol, the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Fort Circle Parks: The park system of scenic hills, historic Civil War forts, and their interconnections in the District of Columbia.

Federal Facilities: Buildings, installations, structures, or land owned or leased by the Federal government.

Urban Design: The integration of urban and natural features into understandable patterns which are composed in skillful or artistic arrangements of city or town-like development and can be appreciated as a whole.

Urban Design Framework: The skeletal structure of urban design components which contribute to one's sense of place and orientation.

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Approved For Release 2003/06/20 : CIA-RDP89-00244R000100160004-2

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2003/06/20 : CIA-RDP89-00244R000100160004-2